

## THE WEEK

It seems almost incredible that after three years of warfare, of the most terrible struggle that human history records, after years in which German armies have outraged every tradition of humanity, every fundamental decency, every treaty, defied every convention, there should still be in all the countries fighting for their lives those whose attention remains fixed not upon the firing line of the enemy but upon utopian dreams which were shattered on that day when the first gray-clad soldiers of the Kaiser crossed the Belgian frontier.

—Frank Simonds.

THE principal world events of the week concern the fall of Jerusalem, the battle in Italy and in the West, increased confusion in Russia, a wide range of news relating to "peace," and the revolt in Portugal. In the United States the railroad situation and Congressional investigations of war progress are most important.

## The War

## Jerusalem

In Palestine  
The sand is fine,  
It runs in rhythmic stretches,  
While British Gents  
Now live in tents  
Once owned by Turkish wretches.

THE British under General Allenby occupy Jerusalem after 673 years of Turkish rule. Balfour pledges British sympathy to the Zionists, raising hopes for a reestablished Jewish nation. From a military standpoint, the capture means the final collapse of the three-year effort of the Turks to reach the Suez Canal and conquer Egypt and evidences the waning power of the Sultan's kingdom.

## Breaks

THE American declaration of war against Austria is formally adopted with only one dissenting vote. Panama

also declares war on Austria, and Cuba takes steps to follow suit. Ecuador severs relations with Germany.

## In the West

According to  
The German view  
The British Tank's a Flivver,  
But bangs like Byng's  
And other things  
Still jog the Teuton liver.

AFTER being surprised by a German counter attack at Cambrai—a matter which evokes demands for an investigation in England—the British withdraw their lines, giving up approximately half of their original gains, while the Germans claim a total of 9,000 prisoners and 148 guns. A tremendous German threat develops on the Western front, the first of which the British parry at Bullecourt. France expects an attempt to crush her before America can get into the field.

Belgium turns over 600 railroad engines to the American expeditionary force. A great explosion in German munitions factories at Frankfurt-on-Main last month, it is reported, was equal to a severe German defeat because of the damage caused.

## Italy

Observe with glee  
How Italy  
Has checked the drive on Venice.



In Hills of Fume  
Von Below's name  
Will soon be changed to Dennis

THE German attack on the Asiago Plateau fails to break the Italian line, though the Italians lose a total of 15,000 prisoners in bitter fighting. Air battles rage over Swiss territory, while Italian bombers rain devastation behind the German lines. French troops take their place in the Italian trenches. On the lower Piave the Italians crush out a temporary German success at the Capo Sile bridgehead, menacing Porto Grande and Venice.

## On the Sea

THE United States destroyer Jacob Jones is torpedoed and sunk at night in European waters, with the loss of over sixty lives. The Spanish steamship Claudio is bombed by a German submarine, eight sailors being killed. A large German mine field is discovered off Australia. U-boat losses for the week are six French ships, including one large vessel; five Italian, one being large; twenty-five British, including fourteen major vessels. The Italians report the torpedoing of two Austrian battleships in the harbor of Trieste.

Grain ship losses have greatly decreased, according to the British, who in November launched nearly as much tonnage as was sunk by the Germans. The United States plans 6,000,000 tons of ships for 1919, it is announced. The Shipping Board and the navy agree to place American merchant ships under joint control. Sir Eric Geddes says the Allies are holding the U-boat.

## Russia

The Bolsheviks  
Are up to tricks.  
They plot and counter plot  
In Berlin  
The Kaiser's Kin  
Now dance the Lenin-Trotzky.

OUT of a mass of reports, many contradictory, the following facts about Russia appear well substantiated:

The Bolsheviks halt their truce parleys for a week for the purposes of informing the governments of allied countries of such negotiations and their tendency, and to allow the Allies an opportunity to restate their war aims. Allied ambassa-

## Blind Forces Propel the Kaiser's War Chariot: Anarchy, Fanaticism, the Bolsheviks



—From De Amsterdammer, Amsterdam

dors in Russia indicate the willingness of the Allies to discuss a restatement of war aims with a stable Russian government. Bolshevik troops reach Vladivostok.



The Constituent Assembly, to which Kerensky is elected, meets following elections in which the Bolsheviks appear to have lost. Korniloff and Kaledines lead a Cossack revolt against the Bolshevik government, clashes resulting. Berlin says that an armistice has been signed with the Russian and Rumanian armies between the Dniester River and the mouth of the Danube for a period of three months.

Russia appeals to all belligerent countries to take part in the armistice conference at Brest-Litovsk. German peace terms indicated to Russia are that Russia shall surrender some 120,000 square miles of territory, give Germany complete control of Russian wheat supplies for a term of years, and admit German manufactures free of duty into Russia.

## Peace Jangle

## The September Proposal

GERMANY last September, through a neutral diplomatic channel, sent a communication to England for the purpose of discussing peace, according to an announcement by Foreign Secretary Balfour in the House of Commons. Germany then failed to answer England's reply indicating a willingness to receive any communication the Germans might decide to make and to discuss it with England's allies.

## War Aims

PRESIDENT WILSON'S speech is accepted in England by Lord Lansdowne and Asquith, and in some respects by others, as an acceptable statement of Allied war aims. On the other hand, Winston Churchill, among others, denounces the Lansdowne letter as a confession of weakness, adding that England is now at a most serious point in her existence. It is suggested that England vote on the issue of confidence in the government. Another Lloyd George Cabinet crisis threatens over the question of man power and war aims.

## Reactions

IN Germany and Austria President Wilson's speech is characterized as "shameless," although the Austrian Emperor indicates his longing for peace. The declaration of war on Austria brings denials of the charge of Austrian vassalage.



It is called a painful move by Count Czernin, who thinks President Wilson "shows signs of important progress." Germany denounces the declaration. On the other hand, the President's speech is hailed with enthusiasm in Allied and neutral countries, except in Russia, where the Bolsheviks denounce it.

## German Ferment

AN electoral reform bill is introduced in the lower house of the Prussian Diet by Chancellor von Hertling, who characterizes the act as a turning point in history. Deputy Stroebel makes a powerful speech in the Diet urging the democratization of Germany as the only means of escape from the evils of the war. Maximilian Harden despairs of peace,

saying, "Only a miracle can bring peace. Either Germany must be crushed or our enemies defeated. There is no alternative."

## The Pope

THE Pope will deliver an important pronouncement on the question of peace, it is announced. Lord Cecil in England denies any Allied pact to hamper the Pope in peace work.

## Portugal

RIOING in which many persons are killed and wounded accompanies a revolt in Portugal, partly because of economic conditions and partly for political reasons. Premier Costa and President Machado are arrested, the presidency going to Dr. Sidonio Pais, leader of the revolt, an army officer and former Minister to Germany. This overthrow of leaders favorable to the Allies is declared to be helpful to Germany. Nevertheless, the new leaders declare that Portugal will continue her previous international policy.

## Miscellaneous

## Halifax

THE Halifax disaster, intensified by three severe storms, results in some 1,200 deaths, immense damage and untold suffering.

## Railway Developments

PRESIDENT WILSON plans to ask Congress for legislation to bring about unification of the railroads during the war, with a view to aiding and directing without owning them. Meantime voluntary unification of the Eastern roads



is consummated and under difficulties the roads commence to solve the problem of congestion. Bad weather severely handicaps these efforts, dealing what is called the "equivalent to a military disaster of the first rank."

## Coal

The price of Coal  
Is on the roll,  
'Twill help, 'tis said, the Miners.  
But food is yet  
The Rich Man's pet  
Aboard the Pullman Dinners.

A NATION-WIDE coal famine unless immediate steps are taken to supply cars with which to move the mine output is predicted by the National Coal Association. Color is lent to this assertion by severe suffering following a cold wave. Dictator Garfield orders the seizure of coal to relieve a famine in Ohio. Light-



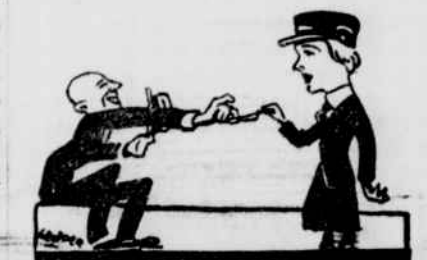
less nights as a means of saving coal are promised soon by the fuel administration. Higher prices on export and bunker coal are also planned to check foreign profiteers.

## Priority

PRIORITY ADMINISTRATOR LOVETT issues an order giving priority to railroad fuel, livestock, perishables, military supplies, coal for byproduct coking plants and fuel for industrial and domestic purposes, in the sequence mentioned.

## Labor

WOMEN as mail carriers and street-car conductors appear in New York City. The "open shop" is sustained by the Supreme Court, which declares unlawful the attempt of miners' unions to organize workers. President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor declares the decision "far-reaching and unwarranted." Conscription of labor is not likely to be necessary for the winning of



the war, says Secretary Wilson, but should labor have to be conscripted, so should the industries in which labor is engaged. Martial law is threatened if a strike of 40,000 workers planned in St. Paul and Minneapolis goes into effect. Perjury is admitted by a woman witness in the Mooney case.

## Investigations

AN investigation of this country's war efforts by Congress commences. The Senate orders a general inquiry into the work of the War Department, the House "is taking a broad interest in the state of the military establishment, with special reference to ordnance," the Senate plans to investigate the coal and sugar situations, and the House prepares to look into the shipping problem.

General Crozier, of the Ordnance Bureau, testifies that owing to delay this country will have to borrow artillery in France until some time next summer.

Secretary Baker and slow and inadequate appropriations are blamed for the delay. Secretary Baker takes full responsibility for the machine gun delay, but declares that every plant in the country is now being operated to full capacity.

## The Army

THIRTEEN negro soldiers of the 24th United States Infantry are secretly hanged at San Antonio for the murder of citizens of Houston last August, during mutinous rioting in the city's streets. Forty-one other negroes are sentenced to life imprisonment, four to short terms and five acquitted.

Army enlistments spurt. The government, in a brief asking the Supreme Court to dismiss cases attacking the constitutionality of the selective draft law, asserts that power conferred upon it by Congress to declare war carries with it authority to compel military service either at home or abroad. The government bars from foreign service all officers physically unable to endure the hardships of war. Permanent rejection from service under the draft on grounds of physical unfitness is withdrawn.

Advances of cash up to 30 per cent of the total value of contracts for ordnance are promised to steel men by the government in order to hasten production. The efficiency of the American Red Cross in France is attacked and defended.

## Food

A FOOD purchasing board is formed at Washington to handle all food purchases for the army, the navy and the Allies. War bread arrives. Plans are laid for parleys in London with Holland and Sweden over food exports and neutral tonnage.

## Bolo's Trail

IN France, Joseph Caillaux, facing military trial, together with Deputy Louis Loustalot, on grounds of being an enemy of his country, is formally accused by General Dubail of planning a treaty with Germany, Italy and Spain against England. Senator Humbert leaves the "Paris Journal."

## Pro and Con

"THE NEW YORK CALL" and the "Appeal to Reason," Socialist papers previously opposed to the war, support Secretary McAdoo charges that German interests are selling Liberty bonds below par. President Wilson gives Austrians in this country a free rein. The suspension of three teachers in the De Witt Clinton High School, of New York City, is recommended as the result of disloyalty charges. Four thousand three-inch shrapnel shells explode at a projectile loading plant at New Castle, Del.

## Finance

SECRETARY DANIELS, in his annual report to Congress, asks \$1,030,660,502.84 for the navy for the prosecution of the war.

## Otherwise

INDICATIONS are that the House will adopt the Senate dry measures and will act on the suffrage amendment before Christmas. Suffrage leaders assemble in Washington, planning to push the Federal amendment through Congress.



## Rounding Out a Year's Cycle of Allied "War Aims" Developments

ALLIED war aims are going to be clearly and explicitly defined by Lloyd George, according to latest information at this writing. If the British Premier fulfills this prediction he will have rounded out a movement which for the past year has kept Allied countries in a condition of uncertainty, possibly alienated for a time the Russian fighting strength, threatened ministries, and enabled Germany ever since her first peace proposal to maintain an advantage in the diplomatic struggle that has underlain the strife of the battlefield for the last twelve months. A survey of the steps taken in the journey toward a statement or restatement of Allied war aims is, therefore, both timely and enlightening.

A year ago, according to a London dispatch to "The New York World," Lord Lansdowne really wrote his famous letter for the first time in the form of a memorandum to the Coalition Cabinet of that epoch, and it was the real beginning of the trouble which ended in the triumph of the conspiracy for Asquith's overthrow. Lord Lansdowne, the story continues, said in withdrawing the memorandum: "Very well. I will give you twelve months to make what you can of your own policy, and then, unless circumstances have rendered my action unnecessary, I will publish it."

Whatever the truth of this story, the reported effort to do then what has since been done by diplomatic notes and much political engineering is especially interesting if one will briefly some of the main links in the chain of evolution leading up to Lloyd George's expected declaration. Chronologically they follow:

1. December 12, 1916, Germany proposed peace negotiations.
2. December 18, 1916, President Wilson addressed all the belligerents, saying, "that the concrete objects for which the war is being waged have never been definitely stated," to which the Allies replied on January 10, 1917, accepting the idea of a league of nations, but demanding victory first.
3. January 22, 1917, the President addressed the Senate saying that in his opinion peace ought to come without victory and should set up a league of nations.
4. May 19 the Russian government announced its war aims as "no annexations and no indemnities," and urged them upon the world.
5. June 9 President Wilson told Russia that America would not consider a reversion to the "status quo."
6. July 30 Lord Lansdowne, in reply to a demand by Asquith that England state her war aims clearly, said that England could not at that time state her peace terms.
7. August 15 the Pope proposed peace on the basis of restoration and no indemnities, terms which the President for America and the Allies refused, demanding first a government in Berlin responsible to the people. Lloyd George soon added that Germany must first learn how to say "Restoration."
8. Early in November the Kerensky government fell, according to reliable authorities, because Kerensky had been unable to redeem his pledge to the peace-hungry people of Russia that Russia and the Allies would restate their aims.
9. The Inter-Allied Conference in Paris shortly afterward failed to take any steps to restate war aims, though it was reported that Colonel House had instructions to insist upon such a move.
10. Simultaneously the Bolshevik régime in Russia began publishing secret treaties between the former Czar's government and Russia's allies, in an attempt to show that Russia had been allied with governments whose war aims included more than mere defeat of the German militarists.
11. November 29, Lord Lansdowne in England made public a letter, demanding a re-

statement of Allied war aims showing that the Allies sought reparation and security and not conquest.

12. December 4 President Wilson, addressing Congress, made proposals which Lord Lansdowne says are practically identical with those of his letter—a view which still divides both England and America into two camps.

13. Following this speech the Bolsheviks halted their negotiations with the Germans for a truce and an armistice, giving the Allies a week to restate their war aims.

14. The French and English ambassadors in Russia announce that their governments are ready to discuss peace aims with a stable Russian government.

Without anticipating Lloyd George's action, one may note that the editors of this country see in President Wilson's message the desired restatement of Allied

war aims—all as good as adopted by the Allies. "Since it has come to be believed that the American executive speaks for the Allied democracies," says "The Chicago News," "it is natural to assume that his words here quoted express the substance of the present peace terms of those democracies." "Mr. Wilson," says "The New York Evening Post," "is again accepted as the best spokesman for the Allies." He has stated the terms of the Allies. "The message," agrees "The Nashville Tennessean," "will be accepted as the pronouncement of the Allied governments, not merely the attitude of the people of the United States. . . . It will stand as a perfect understanding between the countries at war with Germany

just as much as if it had been adopted simultaneously in the various capitals." Indeed, "The Minneapolis Journal" declares that "no longer can it be said, even by those who consciously or unconsciously play Germany's game, that the Allies have refused to state their terms of peace."

In addition, two Socialist papers which have hitherto opposed this country's participation in the war have swung into the line following what they consider to be the President's restatement of Allied war aims. These are "The New York Call" and the pioneer "Appeal to Reason." Scott Nearing, head of the pacifist People's Council, is also pleased, affirming that Mr. Wilson's message outlines just

what the People's Council has been demanding all along.

There is not the same assurance in England and France, but there is evidence to show that Mr. Wilson's restatement will be accepted as that of the Allies. In France, for example, where Premier Clemenceau is said to oppose the admission of Germany into a league of nations, acquiescence with the President's aims may be inferred from the following statement, quoted by "The New York World":

"What peace will be lasting? A clearly defined peace—a peace which leaves no room either for the revindication of oppressed peoples or for the dangers of aggression—in one word, a peace of the right."

"Outside of that there is no safety. To persevere in our efforts as long as is necessary for the achievement of a peace of justice is to be good citizens of the world as well as patriots."

"Imperialism on the one side—democracy on the other—between the two is a chasm which, no matter what Lord Lansdowne may believe, cannot be bridged."

In England the President's restatement is unofficially accepted. Asquith has endorsed Wilson's message as clearly expressing the intentions and desires of the Allies. Winston Churchill, in the same breath that he berates Lord Lansdowne, says, "President Wilson's statement of war aims is good enough for me." Even Lord Cecil, high in the Lloyd George ministry, said, "I greatly admire the President's speech. I think it strikes the true note, that, pushing the war with all their resources, the Entente and the United States will show no vindictiveness after the end comes."

Speaking for the men in the trenches, Captain Stephen Gwynne, M.P., said,

"The President's address seems to me to express superbly the mind of those men who have been fighting and who have thought about what they are fighting for and mean to go on fighting for it." For labor, W. H. Thomas, railway men's member of Parliament, said, approving the Lansdowne letter, "There is great need for a clear, simple statement of war aims; that no imperialistic ends are in our mind; that we seek no aggrandizement, but freedom for the people all the world over."

Further evidence that President Wilson has laid down terms which will be adopted by all the Allies, as well as a humorous touch, is contained in a dispatch to "The New York Sun" telling of an epidemic of "influenza" that appeared following the President's message. Both Lloyd George and Asquith fell suddenly ill for a week. A reason for this, according to this dispatch, was the strong impression then obtaining that the two leaders

"were totally unprepared to have the President accept the Lansdowne view and to have him announce on behalf of America pretty definite answers to each of the questions Lord Lansdowne propounded. A considerable belief persists that Lloyd George would have given Lord Lansdowne scant courtesy had not Mr. Wilson shown the disposition to agree with the English letter-writer. . . . It is strongly suspected that the opinions entertained by the British government before President Wilson's address have required very decided modification. Furthermore, the impression persists in many quarters that the international situation is developing rapidly in an extremely important direction."

Just one thing is lacking now, according to American comment, and that is a statement of German war aims.

## On the Other Pages

## Page Two

America Takes Another Stride Into the War  
The Austrian "Enemy Aliens"  
The Current Magazines

## Page Three

Critical Inquiry Confronts America's Conduct of War  
Labor and Capital Look for a Star

## Page Four

The Kultur That Is "Beautifying" American Literature  
Madame Bovary Dreams of Paris  
Concerts and the Theatre

## Page Five

The Seaman's Welcome in South Street  
Egypt Invites Organization  
The Soldier's Fear Causes Shell Shock  
Growing Crops by Electricity

## Page Five (Continued)

Radium Paint and Warfare  
Matters Touching Religion

## Page Six

The Golden Book of Congress  
Names in the Maze of the Week's News

## Page Seven

Jerusalem Passes Out of Turkish Hands  
Another Week of Chaos in Russia  
The Weather and the War

## Page Eight

The Italian Situation (three cartoons)  
Germany Turns to Polygamy  
The New Offensive Against France  
How America Responded to the Call of Halifax  
A Week's Labor News and Strikes